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PART I.

Notifications by the Govt. of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 27th December 1892.

No. 12167—G. F. 267-92.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 176 of the 31st December 1875, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was, with certain modifications, declared to apply to the Territories of Mysore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 7 and 9 of the said Act, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased—

(*a*) to appoint Reverend Ernest William Redfern of the Wesleyan Mission as Marriage Registrar for the said territories outside the limits of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and

(*b*) to license the said Reverend Ernest William Redfern to grant certificates of marriage within the said territories between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

The 20th January 1893.

No. 12632—J. F. 39-92.—The following rules sanctioned by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in Government Proceedings No. 12585-96—J. F. 39-92, dated 22nd December 1892, are published for general information :—

Rules applicable to Convicted and Under-trial Prisoners in the Lock-ups.

1. The classes of prisoners to be kept in Lock-ups are:—

(*a*) Convicted prisoners sentenced to 30 days and under.

(*b*) Prisoners under-going trial.

(*c*) Prisoners committed to Sessions.

2. No prisoner should be received in a Lock-up without a warrant or written order from a Magistrate, nor should any prisoner be allowed to attend Court, or in any way leave the prison, without such order; when a prisoner is taken to Court under an escort of Police and detained over the night, he should not be admitted to the Lock-up without a written order from the Magistrate.

3. Prisoners in the Lock-ups are not to have their hair cut, or their beard clipped, or shaved.

4. All female convicted prisoners will be kept totally apart from the male convicted prisoners, in such a manner as to prevent them seeing or conversing or holding any intercourse with men.

5. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment are to be kept apart from those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

6. Prisoners under-trial before the Magistrate and committed to the Sessions should not be allowed to mix with convicted prisoners.

7. When one of a gang of under-trial prisoners has been admitted by the Committing Magistrate as an approver, he should invariably be kept separate and apart in the Lock-up from the rest of the gang.

8. Female convicted prisoners are to be separated from under-trial prisoners in the same way as males.

9. Juvenile prisoners, before and after conviction, must be kept separate from adult prisoners.

N. B.—Rules 4 to 9 will be observed by all the District Lock-ups and by Taluk Lock-ups, if possible.

10. Prisoners in the Lock-ups, except these rigorously imprisoned, will be allowed to wear their own clothing, provided it is good and clean. They may also be allowed their own food, provided the meals are served in the presence of the Lock-up Officer. Every prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall work on admission, unless he be prevented by sickness from doing so.

11. All prisoners under trial shall be allowed their own clothes and use their own bedding; if they have no clothes or bedding, the Officer in charge of the Lock-up shall provide them with the same, according to the scale sanctioned for the Lock-up, the cost thereof being charged in the contingent bill.

12. Convicted prisoners, when sent to Court for trial, should not be placed in the dock with irons on their legs.

13. Every prisoner will be required to wash his own clothing, except in the case of sick prisoners, whose clothing will be washed by some other prisoner.

14. A ticket showing his number, name, crime, term and date of release, will be supplied to each prisoner, to be constantly worn or kept by him.

15. On the admission of a prisoner, he should be searched, and the list of all his property should be entered in a book kept for the purpose, and each entry should be signed by the owner of the property. The properties of each of the prisoners shall be put in a bag duly labelled with his number, number of the case, number of warrant and name of the prisoner, and kept in a box which should be securely lodged in the Taluk Treasury Guard Room.

16. The following offences against discipline are to be read over and explained to every prisoner, on his first admission to the Lock-up, by the Lock-up Gumasta :—

I. Wilful disobedience to these regulations of the prison.

II. Assault or use of criminal force.

III. Use of insulting or threatening language to any officer or prisoner.

IV. Indecent or disorderly behaviour.

V. Wilfully disabling himself from labor.

VI. Refusing to take food prepared and served in the Lock-up.

VII. Contumaciously refusing to work.

VIII. Filing or cutting irons or bars.

IX. Idleness or negligence at work.

X. Wilful mismanagement of work entrusted to a prisoner.

XI. Wilful damage to prison property.

XII. Conspiring to escape, or to assist in escaping, or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.

17. No one will be allowed to bring, throw, or attempt, by any means whatever, to introduce into the Lock-up, any spirituous or fermented liquor, or tobacco, or intoxicating or poisonous drugs, or other forbidden articles.

18. The offences against the Rules mentioned in Section 16 above, are to be reported to the Officer in charge, giving a brief account of the offence, together with the statement of the prisoner. The said Officer will enquire into the offence and punish the offender in any one of the following ways :—

(*a*) by change of labour to some form less agreeable to the convict,

(*b*) penal or reduced diet for a day or two, in consultation with the Medical Officer,

(*c*) solitary confinement for a day or two.

19. If any prisoner, on or after admission, be found to be sick, he shall at once be placed under treatment and be sent to the nearest Hospital or Dispensary. If he is too weak to be so taken, the Medical Officer should visit him once daily and oftener, if necessary.

20. No convicted or under-trial prisoner, confined in a Lock-up, should be despatched to the Head-quarters of the District, or elsewhere, for trial or for other purposes, unless the Officer in charge of the Lock-up is satisfied, after personal examination, that the prisoner is in a fit condition to travel. In cases of doubt, he should apply, in writing, for the advice of the Medical Officer and act according to his advice, which should also be given in writing.

21. Similar precautions should be observed in the case of prisoners who may, on their way to another station, be taken ill. They should be sent to the nearest Hospital for treatment, either by cart or otherwise as the circumstances of each case may require.

22. It shall be considered a standing order that, on the occurrence of an unnatural or sudden death in the Lock-up, the body is, if possible, to be left in the same position in which it is found, until the arrival of the Medical Officer.

23. Permission shall be granted to prisoners to see their friends occasionally, to enable them to execute a power of attorney for the purpose of preferring an appeal. Such visits should be between 8. A. M. and 4. P. M.

24. Petitions of appeal from prisoners in Lock-ups are to be written, if the prisoners so desire, by a Lock-up Official, free of all charges and forwarded on to the appellate court by the Lock-up Officer. When the appeal is presented by friends of the prisoner, the petition of appeal is not to be written by a Lock-up Official, except under the order of the Officer in charge of the Lock-up. Such order is only to be given under very special circumstances. The Officer in charge of Lock-up should refuse to countersign and to forward appeal memos from prisoners which are worded improperly and indecorously.

25. When any prisoner wishes to execute a power of attorney for the purpose of preferring an appeal, the Officer in charge of the Lock-up will have it duly attested.

26. The Police shall guard the Lock-up whenever there are prisoners, and the cost of guarding shall be calculated as laid down in Resolution "I," dated 4th December 1879, and it will be entered in the Annual Return No. X as nominal cost. In the case of District Lock-ups, separate guarding establishments sanctioned by Government will be maintained.

27. Rations shall be issued to the convicts and under-trial prisoners, in accordance with the scale of diet prescribed (*vide* Appendices A and B), and correct accounts kept in the form prescribed for Lock-up contingent bills.

28. A blanket and matting whereon to sleep shall be provided for every sentenced prisoner.

29. A Medical Officer should visit the Lock-up at least once a week and satisfy himself as to the general sanitation and health of the prisoners, also as to their food, and enter his visits and remarks in a book set apart for the purpose. Should the Medical Officer find the general sanitation bad, he should at once report the matter to the Officer in charge of the Lock-up.

30. It shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Lock-up to provide penal labor for all prisoners confined in the Lock-up under sentence of rigorous imprisonment, and how the prisoners are employed shall be shown in a separate column in the monthly statement at present submitted.

31. The convicted prisoners (sentenced to rigorous imprisonment) should be employed in keeping the Lock-up clean, in drawing water and cutting firewood, required for the use of Lock-ups; also in doing any repairs to the Lock-up as far as possible. If convenient, they may also be employed on any remunerative labor. Should there be any surplus number of prisoners, they should be employed in road mending, but on no account should they be employed by the prison officials on private work.

32. Prisoners who are received in the Lock-ups, pending transfer to the District Jail, should be made to work like other prisoners during their stay in the Lock-ups.

33. When prisoners are employed outside the Jail, one peon will guard every five prisoners, the pay of these peons to be charged to the Officer or Department employing the convict labor.

34. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, if willing to work, should receive full rations.

35. Wherever there is a Munsiff, he will be in charge of the Lock-up, one of his Gumastas attending to the clerical work of the Lock-up, and in other places, the Amildar, Deputy Amildar, or the Sheristadar, one of his Gumastas or a literate Dafadar being deputed to do the clerical work. For the District Lock-up, a separate establishment will be allowed with the sanction of Government.

36. Under-trial prisoners shall be subject to no further restraint than is necessary to their safe custody. They must, however, conform themselves to the Rules of the Lock-up and, for insubordination, will be liable to punishment. They are required to be clean in clothing and person. They shall have all reasonable facilities for conversing with their friends and legal advisers.

37. The Officer in charge of the Lock-up shall visit the Lock-up every morning and inspect all the prisoners in the Lock-up and satisfy himself that the prisoners are clean in their person and have proper clothing. He shall frequently satisfy himself that the diet articles are properly issued and properly cooked and distributed. He shall occasionally visit the Lock-up at meal times. He shall verify the inventory of the property in the Lock-up every quarter and shall curtail expenses of all kinds. He shall cause a strict account to be kept of all clothing.

38. No one shall be allowed to sell, or let, or derive any benefit from selling or letting any article to any prisoner.

39. The Police or other Officer, acting as Gate Porter, or guarding the Lock-up may examine any thing carried in or out of the Lock-up, and may stop and search any person suspected of bringing in spirits or other prohibited articles into the Lock-up.

40. The Officer in charge of the Lock-up shall keep a correct inventory of all clothing, bedding, furniture, tools, cooking utensils, and other Government property belonging to the Lock-up. He shall be held responsible for the safe custody of all property belonging to the prisoners. He shall not allow any prisoner to retain any of his property, but, immediately on the prisoner coming to prison, deprive him of it. On the release of the prisoner, the property will be returned to him, and a receipt obtained from the prisoner should be duly attested by the Officer in charge of the Lock-up in whose presence the property is delivered.

41. The Officer in charge of the Lock-up shall frequently, at uncertain times, search every prisoner, his clothing and bedding, with a view to ascertain whether he has any prohibited articles. He shall also visit the Lock-up at night. Smoking is strictly prohibited in the Lock-up.

42. The Night Watchman or Guard will look to the protection duties, and prevent any escape, disturbance or out-break.

43. The Officer in charge will be held responsible for the correct keeping of the Registers and Accounts, as per Forms referred to in the Appendix.

I. Register of admission of prisoners in the Lock-up.

II. Register showing when each prisoner is to be released.

III. Register showing the employment of prisoners.

IV. Register of punishment inflicted for offences committed in the Lock-up.

V. Register of under-trial prisoners.

VI. Medical Officer's Minute Book.

VII. Visitors' Book.

VIII. Contingent Bills.

44. Admission of prisoners into the Lock-ups shall be in accordance with the following rules :—

I. In cases tried by all Magistrates and Sessions Judges—

(A) all persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 30 days or under, shall be sent to the Lock-up of the Taluk or the Sub-Taluk in which the sentence is passed,

(B) and all persons sentenced to more than 30 days' imprisonment, shall be sent to the following Jails :—

In the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldroog and Kadur Districts....	To the Bangalore Central Jail.
In the Mysore and Hassan Districts	To the Mysore Jail.
In the Shimoga District	To the Shimoga Jail.

Provided however that in cases tried by Railway Magistrates, all persons sentenced to more than 30 days' imprisonment shall be sent—

(1) to the Mysore Jail in those cases in which sentence is passed in the Mysore District; and

(2) to the Bangalore Central Jail, in other cases.

II. In the foregoing rules, imprisonment means imprisonment as a substantive sentence and not in default of payment of fine.

III. Provided that if, at any time, the existing accommodation, calculated at 500 cubic feet and 36 superficial feet for each prisoner, is not sufficient for the actual numbers confined in any Lock-up, so many prisoners must be sent to the Head-quarters Jail as shall provide the required accommodation for the remainder.

IV. The distance to be travelled by prisoners sent in to the Head-quarters Jail shall ordinarily be 15 miles a day. But no prisoner physically unfit shall be forced to march at that rate.

V. No convicted prisoners shall be confined in any Taluk Lock-up which is situated within 10 miles of either of the Jails at Shimoga, Mysore or Bangalore. Convicted prisoners, who would otherwise have been confined in such Lock-up, shall be sent on to such of the said Jails as is nearest.

(No. 1.) Register of admission of Prisoners in the Lock-up of—

Serial Number.	No. of Case.	Name of Court.	No. of Warrant.	Date of admission.	Name and father's name.	Residence.	Caste and Profession.	Age.	Marks or Appearance.	Term and Nature of sentence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(No. I. Continued.)

Date of release.	List of Prisoner's property, with their value.	Date of return of property.	Signature of the Officer in charge.	Died or escaped.	Released on Appeal, or payment of fine.	Transferred to other places.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

(No. II.) Register showing when each Prisoner is to be released.

No. of the Case.	No. of the Warrant.	Name.	Date of release.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

(No. III.) Register showing the employment of Prisoners in the Lock-up of—

Dates.	Daily No. of Prisoners.	No. of the Warrant.	Name of the Prisoner.	Place of work.	Names of works.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(No. IV.) Register of punishment inflicted for offences committed in the Lock-up.

No. of the Case.	No. of Warrant.	Name of Prisoner.	Date and nature of the offence.	Statement of the Prisoner.	Date and extent of punishment.	Remarks by the Officer in charge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(No. V.) Register of under-trial Prisoners.

Serial Number.	Date of admission.	Name of the Court.	No. of the Case.	Name of Complainant.	Name of the accused.	Age.	Father's name.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(No. V.—*Continued.*)

Caste and profession.	Residence.	Marks or appearance.	Committed to Sessions and date.	Convicted or discharged and date.	List of property with their value.	Date of return of property.	Signature of the Officer in charge.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

(No. VI.) Medical Officer's Minute Book.

Month and Date.	Remarks.	Daffadar's Initials.	
1	2	3	

(No. VII.) Visitors' Book.

Month and Date.	Minutes by the Visiting Officer.	Orders.	
1	2	3	

APPENDIX A.

Diet Scale for European and Eurasian Prisoners confined in the Taluk Lock-ups in the Districts in the Province of Mysore.

Articles.	Ordinary (B) scale for laboring Convicts.						
	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bread ...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Meat ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Rice ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Vegetables ...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Salt ...	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Onions ...	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Curry powder ...	⅜	0	⅜	0	⅜	0	⅜
Pepper. ...	0	⅜	0	⅜	0	⅜	0
Dal ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ghee ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tamarind ...	½	0	½	0	½	0	½
Lime Pickle ...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Sugar ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffee ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milk ...	½ Pint daily.						
Firewood ...	2 lbs. daily.						

Other scales.

Full (A) scale for long term convicts at *hard* labor—as B scale except—

Bread	oz.	16
Meat	,,	10
Vegetables	,,	12
Ghee	,,	1½

For *Non-labor, Under-trial* and *under 7 days' sentence*—as B scale except—

Bread	oz.	8
Meat	,,	6
Vegetables	,,	8
Rice	,,	6

Punishment diet, Bread 1 lb. Water 2 pints.

Females: For all long term convicted prisoners.

	On curry days.		*On stew days.*	
Bread	oz.	12	oz.	12
Meat	,,	6	,,	6
Vegetables	,,	8	,,	8
Rice	,,	8	,,	8
Dal	,,	1	,,	1
Ghee	,,	1	,,	1

The other ingredients the same as for males.

Medium or B scale for Short term, Under-trial or Non-labor.

	On curry days.		*On stew days.*	
Bread	oz.	8	oz.	8
Meat	,,	4	,,	4
Vegetables	,,	8	,,	8
Rice	,,	6	,,	6
Dal	,,	1	,,	1
Ghee	,,	1	Ghee ,,	1

The other ingredients the same as above.

Food to be cooked as *stew* on Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Do do as *curry* on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

4 Drams of salt to be issued powdered and eaten with the food.

Half of the vegetables to be potatoes.

Coffee to be made with 1 pint of water.

Late Admissions to receive 1 pint of soojee gruel (4 oz. of soojee and 2 oz. of sugar) or pepper water and rice (¼lb).

The full or (A) scale not to be given except for health reasons.

APPENDIX B.

Table of Diet to be observed for all Classes of Native Prisoners in the Taluk Lock-ups in Mysore.

	Men sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and under.							Simple, women and under-trial.							Juvenile Prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Rice	0	12	0	24	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	10	0	0	0	10	0
Ragi	24	12	24		24	12	24	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	20	10	20	20	20	10	20
Dal or ballar... ...	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Meat (with bone) ...	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Tyre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gingelly oil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Ghee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/8	16 0	16 0	16 0	1/8	16 0	16 0
Tamarind	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8
Salt	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Curry-powder ...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Onions	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1	1/2 1
Garlic	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Firewood*	1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.						

2 Drams of salt to be issued powdered and eaten when sprinkled over the food.

*Where closed fire places are in use, 1½ lbs. of firewood will be served out, where open fire places, 2 lbs.

Men who do not eat meat to get 3 oz. of dal and 8 drams of ghee on meat days.

Under-trial prisoners, tyre and meet, if over two months in confinement.

Rice may be given entirely to any under-trial prisoner unaccustomed to ràgi and to any one whom ragi disagrees with, at recommendation of Medical Officer.

Juveniles under 14 years to get 16 oz. of grain and 2 oz. of meat.

N. B. 1 lb.=40 Rs. in weight. 1 Oz.=2½ Rs. in weight. 1 Dram=2½ annas in weight (in silver,)